# CANNOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1964

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## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, 1964.

Chairman: Councillor E.W. Prime, J.P.

Vice Chairman: Councillor B. Nicholls, J.P., C.C.

Councillors:

Alderman A. Hampton, O.B.E., J.P.
I.J. Jacques, J.P.
J. Hampton.
Mrs. P.D. Loftus, J.P.
F.A. Pennington.
J.M. Surley.
E.R. Whitehouse.
Mrs. E. Astbury, J.P.
H. Roberts.
Mrs. H. Hallworth.
J. Holston.
T. Robinson.
W. Holston.
L.R. Stevens.
F.H. Massey.
J.R. Plant.
W.R. Insley.
S.C. Whitehouse.

## MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964

Chairman: Councillor J. Holston.

Vice Chairman: Councillor Mrs. P.D. Loftus, J.P.

Councillors:

Alderman A. Hampton, O.B.E., J.P.
Mrs. E. Astbury, J.P.
I.J. Jacques, J.P. (ex-officio)
E.W. Prime, J.P. (ex-officio)
T. Robinson.
L.R. Stevens.
J.R. Plant.
B. Nicholls, J.P., C.C.
S.C. Whitehouse.

## STAFF

Medical Officer of Health..... R. Webster, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Shops Inspector:-

R. Heath, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

G. Shaw, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 30.11.64)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:-

B.J. Gleaves, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 1.4.64)
D.G. Hobday, M.A.P.H.I.
J.N. Gould, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 6.7.64)
R. Cheetham, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Appointed 1.11.64)

Assistant Public Health Inspector and Shops Inspector ..... N. Aston. (Resigned 30.8.64)

General Assistant (unqualified)..... J. Powell.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.....R.C. Bowman. (Appointed 1.9.64)

Clerical Staff:-

Mrs. C. Tuck.
Miss C. Drake.
Miss G. Davies.

Cleansing and Transport Superintendent ..... C.F. Poole.

Clerical Staff:-

Mrs. D.K. Betts.
Miss M.E.B. Harley.

Public Analyst ..... A. Houlbrooke, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

STAFF OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY WORKING IN THE CANNOCK AREA.

Mrs. A. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.
Mrs. S. Leach, S.R.N.
Mrs. J.A. Jones, S.R.N., C.M.B.Ptria., H.V.
Mrs. H.M. Box, S.R.N.
Mrs. M.E. Vaughan, S.R.N.
Mrs. E.R. Ledington, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. Clark, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.
Mrs. Ball, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE

CANNOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the people of the District, and the work of the Health Department for the year 1964.

Unemployment figures showed a substantial reduction, in each quarter, over those of the immediately preceding year, and were well below the general run of figures in previous years.

This improvement was part of the National trend which set in following the recession of 1962, and which particularly affected the building trade. From about mid 1963 a steady reduction (with minor fluctuations) in unemployment developed and continued throughout 1964.

No doubt the attraction into the district of what might be termed "overspill" industries, contributed to the very high level of employment during the year. By providing diversification of industry these industries also made Cannock less dependent upon its major industry of coal mining.

While the general picture was one of universal prosperity, there was of course, a considerable range of relative success and failure within the overall picture, and some families fell so far down the scale as to cause concern, and to require help in establishing reasonable standards of family living.

In nearly all such families the fundamental defect is that the husband and father will not work regularly.
He himself may be able to get along comfortably on unemployment pay, alternating with sick pay when sick note can be obtained from the doctor, and supplemented by family allowances, and National Assistance.
In some cases he may keep for his own use the lion's share of these resources, and the family may in consequence go short.

This particular problem, within problem families, is one for which no easy solution appears to be yet in sight.
It may be suggested that he should be prosecuted for "failing to provide" but evidence is difficult to obtain, and the wife may be afraid to testify.
Neither is "provision in kind" a solution, for the articles may be sold.
Unremitting care and supervision by appropriate care officers is usually effective, but this support has, in many cases, to be continued indefinitely.

At the beginning of 1964 twenty families were under such supervision.
Five improved so far that further help became unnecessary.
However, a further eight families came to notice during the year, and at the end of 1964 twenty three families were on the register.

No one resident in the Cannock Urban District was found to be in need of care and attention to such an extent as to require the use of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, for compulsory removal to hospital.

There is no doubt that support in the patient's own home, by the Home Help Service, by the District Nurse, and the Social Worker, all of whom are regarded as normal everyday provision (like postmen and policemen) and therefore acceptable, very largely prevents the deterioration which would otherwise necessitate early admission to hospital.

By the time the patient's condition ultimately becomes such that the home supportive measures are no longer sufficient, his confidence in the welfare services has generally developed to the point that he will accept the suggestion of hospitalisation as being in his best interests, and particularly so in winter.

The provision of chronic sick beds is still below the needs of the District.

Were it not for the domiciliary services mentioned above, the gap between need and availability would be much greater than it is.
Even so, it has to be recorded that 38 persons, who ought to have been admitted to chronic sick hospital, and who were willing to go, were unable to obtain a bed.

Hostel accommodation was required for twelve old people, who although not ill, were nevertheless unable to look after themselves at home, even with the support of domiciliary services.
Accommodation with warden supervision, which is being increasingly provided by Local Authorities, must certainly ease the pressure on hostel accommodation, and the care exercised in these various ways tends to reduce the need for chronic sick hospital beds - the most expensive, and the least satisfactory of all the solutions to the care of the aged.

In considering the vital statistics, which may be regarded as the barometer of community health, one may make the general comment that in Cannock that barometer is "set fair".

The estimated population of the Urban District in 1964 was 45,060.

There were fewer births (843) than in the previous year (880), but there were also fewer deaths, 475 as against 496.
The natural increase was less at 368 (384).

The corrected birth rate was 18.51, almost the same as the National average of 18.4.

Seventeen infants died during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.2.
This is the lowest infant mortality rate recorded in Cannock over the years.
It is the same as the National rate, and this is an achievement for an industrial community.
As is usual, most of the deaths (13 out of the total of 17) occurred in the neonatal period, and ten of them within the first week.

The causes are those we have come to expect - prematurity, congenital abnormalities, respiratory difficulties, infections and birth injury.

There were no maternal deaths.

There were 475 deaths in the District, giving an actual death rate of 10.54.
When, however this actual rate is multiplied by the area comparability factor to give a comparative rate, that figure becomes 12.12.
Both these rates are substantially the same as in the preceding year.

Analysis of the causes of death shows, year by year, a remarkably stable set pattern.

Every year some 42% die of diseases of the heart, some 16% from cancer, around 15% from "strokes, 7 or 8% from bronchitis, 4% from pneumonia, and 3% from accidents.
Apart from accidents these are the diseases of later life.
In most cases the subjects have lived out their three score years and ten, and in many the "cause of death" could more properly be described as the mode of death, and the true cause as senility.

A total of 296 cases of measles occurred within the Urban District in 1964.

Most of the cases occurred in the late summer and early Autumn, but there was in addition, a sharp upsurge of notifications in December.

The number is to be regarded as moderately high, and might well have been expected to be less, in view of the sharp epidemic experienced in the preceding year.

Eighty two cases of whooping cough were notified.

Whooping cough figures range from 150 in an epidemic year down to 20 or so in inter epidemic years.
Viewed in this way the figure for 1964 is "average".
The great majority (69) were pre-school children.
There were only three cases over the age of nine years.

571 children were immunised against whooping cough during the year (annual live births 843).
Immunisation against whooping cough is now being achieved more easily as it is included with Diphtheria and tetanus immunisation in "Triple antigen", and thus no separate injection is required for whooping cough.

Eleven cases of Scarlet fever occurred.
All were clinically mild, and were isolated at home.

Towards the end of August there occurred a sharp outbreak of food poisoning due to a coagulase positive Staphylococcus Phage type III.

The infection was conveyed by pork pies.
There were 22 cases including one death.

A full account of this outbreak was included in the report to the Public Health Committee for the month of September 1964, and a report, set out in the required form, was sent to the Ministry of Health.

Only two cases of dysentery came to light in the whole of 1964.
This is most remarkable in a town where the Health Department is most diligent in seeking out intestinal infections.
The methods of detection and control are now so well known to the staff, that potential outbreaks are usually stopped before they can develop.

There were no cases of Diphtheria in the District during the year.

Immunisation at clinics and schools continued in routine fashion, and a total of 2015 immunisations against Diphtheria was reached by the end of the year.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis.

Vaccination by the sugar lump method was made available throughout the year. This easy but effective method was used to confer protection on 1913 children.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis register ontinued to decline from 187 at the beginning of the year to 172 at the end.
Eight new cases were notified. One case transferred into Cannock and there was one relapse.
On the other hand fourteen patients recovered.
None died, and none moved out of the district.

Sampling of food was carried on throughout the year, as will be seen from the details in the report.

Periodical analyses confirmed that the Cannock water continued to merit the traditional description of "a pure and wholesome supply".

317 Council houses were built in 1964, and 279 dwellings were erected privately.
The number of inhabited houses rose from 13,355 to 13,385.

I have pleasure in recording here, my acknowledgement of the continued help and co-operation of the staff, and my appreciation of the interest and support of the Members of the Authority.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. Webster.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Church Street,
Cannock.

Tel: Cannock 2731.

| | |
|---|---|
| Area of the District (excluding area covered by water)..... acres | 8,155 |
| Population at 1951 Census | 40,927 |
| Population at 1961 Census | 42,199 |
| Registrar General's estimate of population to middle of year | 45,060 |
| Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Books) at end of the year | 13,385 |
| Rateable Value, 1st April, 1965 | £1,316,684 |
| Product of Penny Rate | £5,250 |

Unemployment figures for the year were as follows:-

| Date | MALES | | FEMALES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18 & over | Under 18 | 18 & over | Under 18 | Total |
| 16.3.64 | 129 | 5 | 67 | 8 | 209 |
| 15.6.64 | 92 | 6 | 37 | 9 | 144 |
| 14.9.64 | 92 | 35 | 26 | 36 | 189 |
| 7.12.64 | 96 | 3 | 36 | 10 | 145 |

LIVE BIRTHS

| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Legitimate | 414 | 398 | 812 |
| Illegitimate | 21 | 10 | 31 |
| Total | 435 | 408 | 843 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population | 18.70 |
| Illegitimate Live Birth Rate per cent of total live births | 3.67 |

Area Comparability Factor:-

The Area Comparability Factor provided by the Registrar General 0.99. This Factor X Crude Live Birth Rate gives a standard Birth Rate for the District of 18.51

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 for England and Wales 18.4

## LIVE BIRTHS

| Year | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Legitimate | 691 | 683 | 687 | 727 | 731 | 652 | 699 | 739 | 841 | 812 |
| Illegitimate | 23 | 21 | 25 | 30 | 22 | 25 | 31 | 36 | 39 | 31 |
| Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident pop. | 14.71 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 15.58 | 17.18 | 17.13 | 19.86 | 18.70 |

## STILL BIRTHS

| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Legitimate | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |
| Total | 9 | 6 | 15 |

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births 17.68

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births (England and Wales) 16.4

## STILL BIRTHS

| Year | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Legitimate | 19 | 15 | 17 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 25 | 16 | 19 | 15 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births. | 30.01 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 36.9 | 29.2 | 24.78 | 35.66 | 21.47 | 22.2 | 17.68 |

## DEATHS

Nett deaths allocated to the District after allowing for inward and outward transfers:-

| Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|
| 266 | 209 | 475 |

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population 10.54

The Area Comparability Factor provided by the Registrar General in this case 1.15

This Factor X Crude Death Rate gives a standard Death Rate of 12.12

Death Rate for England and Wales 11.3

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

| | Deaths | Rate per 1,000 live and still births: Cannock | Rate per 1,000 live and still births: England and Wales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal causes | | | |
| (excluding abortion) | 1 | 1.16 | 0.20 |
| others due to abortion | - | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| | 1 | 1.16 | 0.26 |

## INFANT MORTALITY

| | Actual Deaths | Cannock Rate | England and Wales Rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths under one year of age:- | | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 17 | 20.2 | 20.0 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 17 | 20.9 | - |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | - | - | - |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4-weeks per 1,000 total live births | 13 | 15.42 | 13.8 |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) | 10 | 11.9 | - |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) | 25 | 29.14 | 28.2 |

| Cause of death | Under 1 week. | 1 - 2 weeks. | 3rd week. | 4th week. | Total 1 - 4 weeks Neo-natal mortality. | 4 weeks - 3 months. | 3 months - 6 months. | 6 months - 9 months. | 9 months - 12 months | Total deaths, Under 1 - year age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prematurity | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Birth Injury | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Broncho Pneumonia | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Encephalitis | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Toxaemia | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Congenital abnormalities | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Immaturity and Atelectasis | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Cystic fibrosis of the pancreas | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Cranium bifidium & encephalocele | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Bilateral Cerebral Abcesses | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Bronchitis | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Gastro enteritis | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 17 |

The estimated population birth rate, infant mortality rate (I.M.R.) and Maternal Mortality Rate (M.M.R.) for the past ten years were as follows:-

| Year | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 41,730 | 41,950 | 42,000 | 42,490 | 43,020 | 43,440 | 42,490 | 43,160 | 44,300 | 45,060 |
| Birth Rate | 15.16 | 17.13 | 17.35 | 18.49 | 18.01 | 16.17 | 17.18 | 17.13 | 19.86 | 18.70 |
| I.M. Rate | 30.9 | 21.3 | 23.8 | 31.7 | 35.98 | 26.59 | 23.28 | 36.61 | 25.0 | 20.2 |
| M.M. Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.54 | 1.32 | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.26 | 0.00 | 1.16 |
| Death Rate | 10.32 | 10.4 | 10.28 | 11.15 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.03 | 10.7 | 10.63 | 10.54 |

Chief Causes of Death in Order of Importance

| Cause of Death | Male | Female | Total | % of Total deaths in 1964 | % of Total deaths in 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heart Disease | 106 | 91 | 197 | 41.47 | 41.38 |
| Cancer | 37 | 39 | 76 | 16.0 | 15.95 |
| Vascular Lesions of Nervous System | 41 | 41 | 82 | 17.3 | 14.13 |
| Bronchitis | 29 | 6 | 35 | 7.36 | 8.26 |
| Accidents | 7 | 3 | 10 | 2.22 | 3.21 |
| Pneumonia | 7 | 3 | 10 | 2.1 | 2.42 |

## Causes of Death during 1964.

| | | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tuberculosis, respiratory | - | - |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | - | - |
| 3. | Syphilitic | - | 1 |
| 4. | Diptheria | - | - |
| 5. | Whooping Cough | - | - |
| 6. | Meningococcal | - | - |
| 7. | Acute Poliomyelitis | - | - |
| 8. | Measles | - | - |
| 9. | Other infective and Parasitic Diseases | 1 | 3 |
| 10. | Malignant Neoplasm, stomach | 5 | 3 |
| 11. | Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus | 8 | 1 |
| 12. | Malignant Neoplasm, Breast | - | 11 |
| 13. | Malignant Neoplasm Uterus | - | 7 |
| 14. | Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms | 24 | 17 |
| 15. | Leukaemia, Aleukaemia | 1 | - |
| 16. | Diabetes | 2 | 1 |
| 17. | Vascular Lesions of Nervous System | 41 | 41 |
| 18. | Coronary Disease, Angina | 54 | 26 |
| 19. | Hypertension with Heart Disease | 1 | 4 |
| 20. | Other Heart Disease | 44 | 55 |
| 21. | Other Circulatory Disease | 7 | 6 |
| 22. | Influenza | 1 | 1 |
| 23. | Pnuemonia | 7 | 3 |
| 24. | Bronchitis | 29 | 6 |
| 25. | Other Disease of the respiratory system | 3 | 1 |
| 26. | Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | 4 | 1 |
| 27. | Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea | 1 | - |
| 28. | Nephritis and Nephrosis | 1 | 3 |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of Prostate | 6 | - |
| 30. | Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion | - | 1 |
| 31. | Congenital Malformation | 2 | 2 |
| 32. | Other defined and Ill-defined diseases | 15 | 11 |
| 33. | Motor Vehicle Accidents | 4 | 2 |
| 34. | All other Accidents | 3 | 1 |
| 35. | Suicide | 2 | 1 |
| 36. | Homicide and Operations of War | - | - |
| | | 266 | 209 |

NATURAL INCREASE -- EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS

| | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Births | 633 | 719 | 729 | 786 | 753 | 677 | 730 | 775 | 880 | 843 |
| Deaths | 431 | 441 | 432 | 474 | 435 | 456 | 469 | 455 | 496 | 475 |
| Natural Increase | 202 | 278 | 297 | 312 | 318 | 221 | 261 | 320 | 384 | 368 |
| Estimate Population. | 41,730 | 41,950 | 42,000 | 42,490 | 43,020 | 43,440 | 42,490 | 43,160 | 44,300 | 45,060 |

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE CANNOCK URBAN DISTRICT

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories have provided a comprehensive service throughout the year. They have been most helpful with advice and information, as well as in the work undertaken for us.

Results of Examinations were as follows:-

| Swabs | Positive | Negative | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Throat | | | |
| For General Practitioners | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| For Hospitals | - | - | - |
| Nose | | | |
| For General Practitioners | - | - | - |
| For Hospitals | - | - | - |
| Sputa for Tuberculosis | 21 | 303 | 324 |
| Other Specimens: | | | |
| Urine | 1 | | |
| Faeces | 194 | | |
| Blood | 1 | | |
| Others | - | | |

In addition many examinations of water, milk, food stuffs sewage effluents were reported on by these laboratories during the year.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND PERSONAL HEALTH

No important changes occurred in these services as compared with previous years.

SECTION C

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
(Corrected Notifications)

| | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever | 25 | 28 | 28 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 11 |
| Measles | 479 | 419 | 117 | 1161 | 13 | 795 | 296 |
| Whooping Cough | 19 | 152 | 30 | 86 | 42 | 20 | 82 |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paralytic | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Non-Paralytic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Polio Encephalitis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia | 13 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 57 | 13 | 8 |
| Erysipelas | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Meningococcal Infection | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Dysentery | 51 | 179 | 33 | 1 | 82 | 36 | 2 |
| Enteric or Typhoid Fevers | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | 5 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 94 | - | 5 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Gastro Enteritis | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Infective Hepatitis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

### ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

| | Scarlet Fever | Measles | Whooping Cough | Diphtheria | Polio Paralytic | Polio non-Paralytic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | - | 12 | 12 | - | - | - |
| 1 - 2 " | 1 | 53 | 14 | - | - | - |
| 3 - 4 " | 4 | 66 | 29 | - | - | - |
| 5 - 9 " | 5 | 157 | 24 | - | - | - |
| 10 - 14 " | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 15 - 24 " | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25 & over | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Age Unknown | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - |

| Age Group | Pneumonia | Meningococcal Infection | Dysentery | Enteric Fever | Food Poisoning | Puerperal Pyrexia | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Paratyphoid Fevers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 5 - 14 " | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 - 44 " | 6 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| 45 - 64 " | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 65 & over | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Age Unknown | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |

TUBERCULOSIS

| Age Group | NEW CASES | | | | Total | DEATHS | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Respiratory | | Non-respiratory | | | Respiratory | | Non-respiratory | | |
| | M | F | M | F | | M | F | M | F | |
| 0 - 1 years | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 - 5 " | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 15 " | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 - 25 " | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25 - 35 " | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35 - 45 " | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 45 - 55 " | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 55 - 65 " | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 65 & over | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Age Unknown | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total: | 2 | 7 | - | 4 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - |

The number of new cases and the number of deaths for the past ten years were as follows:-

| | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW CASES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary | 21 | 25 | 7 | 27 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 9 |
| Non-Pulmonary | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Total: | 23 | 26 | 9 | 28 | 14 | 22 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 13 |
| DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Non-Pulmonary | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total: | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |

Notices of admission to Institutions were as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Michaels, Lichfield | 2 |
| Groundslow Hospital | 1 |
| Standon Hall Orthopaedic | 1 |

DEATHS from Tuberculosis in England and Wales as a whole as compared with Cannock.

| | Deaths | Rate per million |
|---|---|---|
| England and Wales | 2484 | 53 |
| Cannock | - | - |

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER. The number of Tuberculosis cases on the Register on 1st January, 1964 was 172.

The Distribution was as follows:-

| | Hednesford | Bridgtown | Cannock | Chadsmoor | Heath Hayes and Wimblebury | Hazel Slade Cannock Wood Rawnsley |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pulmonary | 36 | 10 | 65 | 23 | 11 | 1 |
| Non-Pulmonary | 7 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 43 | 11 | 76 | 27 | 13 | 2 |

PULMONARY

Additions to Register.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of New Notifications | 8 |
| No. of Transfers IN | 1 |
| No. Restored to Register | 1 |
| Total | 10 |

PULMONARY

Deletions from Register.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. Died | - |
| No. Recovered | 14 |
| No. of Transfers OUT | - |
| Total | 14 |

Additions to Register — NON PULMONARY

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of New Notifications | 3 |
| No. of Transfers IN | 1 |
| No. Restored to Register | - |
| Total | 4 |

Deletions from Register — NON PULMONARY

| | |
|---|---|
| No. died | - |
| No. recovered | 1 |
| No. of Transfers OUT | - |
| Total | 1 |

CANCER

The following table shows the trend over the last 10-years.

| Year | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths | 70 | 88 | 66 | 74 | 63 | 79 | 73 | 65 | 81 | 76 |
| Population | 41,730 | 41,950 | 42,000 | 42,490 | 42,020 | 43,440 | 42,490 | 43,160 | 44,300 | 45,060 |
| Rate per 1,000 of the population. | 1.67 | 2.09 | 1.57 | 1.74 | 1.46 | 1.8 | 1.71 | 1.5 | 1.82 | 1.68 |

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

1. Routine inspections of food premises have been maintained as frequently as possible with the staff available.

   The result of swabs taken from utensils and samples of washing or rinsing waters during inspections are set out in Table 1.

### NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES

| | |
|---|---|
| Bakehouses | 8 |
| Butchers Shops | 34 |
| Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars | 11 |
| Colliery Canteens | 5 |
| Dairies | 1 |
| Factory Canteens | 20 |
| Fried Fish Shops | 12 |
| Ice-Cream manufacturers | 1 |
| Ice Cream retailers | 223 |
| Meat Stalls | 5 |
| Retail Shops | 308 |
| School Canteens and Kitchens | 23 |
| Slaughterhouses | 5 |
| Wholesale food premises | 6 |
| Licenced public houses and clubs | 125 |

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

During the year 160 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst and results of the analysis are set out in Table 2. Of the samples taken only 17 proved unsatisfactory

TABLE 1

HYGEINE TESTS 1964

| Samples Taken From | Number Taken | Number Satisfactory | Number Unsatisfactory | Colony Count | | Coliform Test | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| Butchers Shops | 14 | 14 | - | 14 | - | 14 | - |
| Bakeries | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Cafes | 16 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 3 |
| Canteens | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Licenced Premises | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTALS | 36 | 29 | 7 | 29 | 7 | 29 | 7 |

TABLE 2

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES 1964

| Sample | Number Examined | | Number adulterated or below standard | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Formal | Informal | Formal | Informal |
| Almond Ground | - | 2 | | |
| Apples (Fresh) | - | 5 | | |
| Apricots (Fresh) | - | 2 | | |
| Aspirin Tablets | - | 2 | | |
| Beef Pieces | - | 1 | | |
| Beer Bitter | - | 6 | | |
| Beer Mild | - | 6 | | |
| Beef Paste | - | 1 | | |
| Brandy | 2 | - | | |
| Bronchial Cough Syrup | - | 1 | | |
| Butter | - | 2 | | |
| Campherated Oil B.P. | - | 2 | | |
| Cherries | - | 2 | | |
| Chicken Croquettes | - | 1 | | |
| Chicken and Ham Roll | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Chicken Pie | - | 1 | | |
| Christmas Pudding | - | 2 | | |
| Codeine Linctus | - | 1 | | |
| Codeine Tablets | - | 2 | | |
| Cough Mixture | - | 1 | | |
| Cut Mixed Peel | - | 1 | | |
| Dairy Butter | - | 1 | | |
| Faggots | - | 1 | | |
| Famel Syrup | - | 8 | - | 8 |
| Glace Cherries | - | 1 | | |
| Hamburgers | - | 1 | | |
| Honegar | - | 1 | | |
| Ice cream | - | 12 | | |
| Ice cream soft | - | 2 | | |
| Lemon Squash | - | 3 | | |
| Linseed,Liquorice & Choloroform Lozenges | - | 1 | | |
| Liver Pate. | - | 1 | | |
| Margarine | - | 1 | | |
| Margarine cont. 10% butter | - | 1 | | |
| Marzipan | - | 3 | | |
| Meat Soup | - | 1 | | |
| Mettwurst (Westphalian) | - | 1 | | |
| Milk | - | 2 | | |
| Milk Channel Island | - | 2 | | |
| Milk Pasteurised | - | 4 | | |
| Milk T.T. Pasteurised | - | 1 | | |
| Milk Tuberculin Tested | - | 4 | | |

TABLE 2 (cont)

| Sample | Number Examined | | Number adulterated or below standard | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Formal | Informal | Formal | Informal |
| Minced Beef | - | 1 | | |
| Minced Beef Steak | - | 1 | | |
| Mincemeat | - | 1 | | |
| Mincemeat with Brandy | - | 1 | | |
| Olive Oil BP. | - | 1 | | |
| Orange Squash | - | 4 | | |
| Pastilles of Linctus of Codeine B.P.C. | - | 1 | | |
| Pears (Fresh) | - | 1 | | |
| Pork Boiling Ring | - | 1 | | |
| Pork Chopped & Chicken Roll with Stuffing | - | 1 | | |
| Pork Danish | - | 1 | | |
| Pork Pie | - | 2 | | |
| Pork Tenderloins | - | 1 | | |
| Rum | 2 | - | | |
| Sausage Beef | - | 2 | | |
| Sausage Beef and Pork | - | 1 | | |
| Sausage Liver with Preservative | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sausage Pork | 1 | 2 | | |
| Sausage Pork with Preservative | 1 | 14 | 1 | 2 |
| Shandy | - | 1 | | |
| Steak Casserile | - | 1 | | |
| Scotch Stewed Steak and Kidney | - | 1 | | |
| Steak and Kidney Pie | - | 1 | | |
| Steak and Kidney Pudding | - | 1 | | |
| Stewed Steak | - | 1 | | |
| Stewed Beef Steak with Gravy | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Stewed Steak and Kidney with Gravy | - | 1 | | |
| Stewed Steak with Gravy | - | 3 | - | 2 |
| Stewed Steak with Rich Gravy | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Sultanas Washed | - | 1 | | |
| Sunny Spread | - | 1 | | |
| Tomatoes | - | 1 | | |
| Tonic Pills | - | 1 | | |
| Vinegar Malt | - | 1 | | |
| Vinegar Pure Wine | - | 1 | | |
| Whisky | - | 1 | | |

TABLE 3

DETAILS OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

| Sample No. | Article | Nature of Contravention | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Pork Sausage with Preservative | 18.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 53.2% instead of 65.0%. | All 3 samples manufactured by same firm. Firm severely warned and all samples since have been satisfactory. |
| 13 | Pork Sausage with Preservative | 14.9% deficient of meat containing 55.3% instead of 65.0% | |
| 26 | Pork Sausage with Preservative | 25.5% deficient of its proper proportion of lean meat, containing 24.2% instead of 32.5%. | |
| 30 | Stewed Steak with Gravy | 12.6% deficient of meat containing only 65.5% instead of 75.0%. | Firm warned - amended labels. |
| 22 | Famel Syrup | At least 30% deficient of the claimed amount of Calcium Lactate and Calcium Acid Phosphate | New label with amended declaration of contents brought into use by firm. |
| 33 | - do - | - do - | |
| 34 | - do - | - do - | |
| 35 | - do - | - do - | |
| 36 | - do - | - do - | |
| 37 | - do - | - do - | |
| 38 | - do - | - do - | |
| 39 | - do - | - do - | |
| 50 | Casserole Steak | Contains only 60.0% of meat with 40.0% of gravy so should be sold as 'Casserole Steak with Gravy'. | Firm warned - stocks withdrawn from sale. |
| 48 | Stewed Steak in Gravy | 8.3% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 68.8% instead of 75.0%. | Firm warned - amended labels brought into use. |
| 52 | Stewed Steak with rich gravy | 12.8% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 65.4% instead of 75.0%. | |
| 51 | Stewed Beef Steak with Gravy | 26.7% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 55.0% instead of 75.0%. | |
| 135 | Chick and Ham Roll | 9.4% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 58.9% instead of 65.0% | Mislabelled by retail shop - firm warned. |
| | | | |

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Forty samples of food or ingredients were submitted for examination - these comprised liquid egg, cream, trifle coconut, cream cakes, meat, mushrooms, pork pies and luncheon sausage.

## MILK

Apart from a small quantity of Farm Bottled Tuberculin Tested all milk now sold in the Urban Area comes from dairies outside the district.

Licences to use special designations were in force as follows:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dealers Licences:,- | Tuberculin Tested | - 10 |
| | Pasteurised | - 26 |
| | Sterilised | - 56 |

## ICE-CREAM

### Ice-cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959

Two ice-cream manufacturers are registered - one using the heat treatment and the other using the 'cold mix' method.

Both these manufacturers operate soft ice-cream van and the popularity of this product has continued.

Two hundred and twenty three shops and other premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. At these a pre-packed product is sold.

Thirty samples were submitted to the laboratory for examination; of these 15 were in grade 1; 2 in grade II and 2 in grade III and 1 in grade IV.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughtering is carried on at five licenced private slaughterhouses - details of the animals inspected are given in the tables following.

### DETAILS OF ANIMALS INSPECTED

| | Cattle except cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Pigs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of animals slaughtered | 903 | 7 | - | 2674 | 2872 |
| Numbers of animals inspected. | 903 | 7 | - | 2674 | 2872 |
| All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis: | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned. | 165 | .. | - | 198 | 240 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci | 18.27% | - | - | 7.47 | 8.42 |
| Tuberculosis Only: | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | - | Nil | Nil | 12 | 39 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | - | - | - | 0.45 | 1.35 |
| Cysticercosis; | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 14 | - | Nil | Nil | - |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration | 14 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Generalised and totally condemned | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

TABLE 5

DISEASED MEAT AND OFFALS

| | Tons | Cwts | Qrs | lbs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Diseases except Tuberculosis: | | | | |
| Carcase Meat | - | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Offals | 1 | 15 | 1 | 18 |
| Tuberculosis Only: | | | | |
| Carcase Meat | - | 3 | 1 | 23 |
| Offals | - | 2 | 3 | 20 |
| Cysticercosis: | | | | |
| Carcase Meat | - | 1 | 3 | 26 |
| Offals | - | - | 3 | 15 |

AFFECTED CARCASE PARTS

| | Cattle | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Pigs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carcases | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Diaphragms | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Heads | 1 | 6 | - | - | 35 |
| Hearts | 8 | 5 | - | 2 | 43 |
| Kidneys | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| Lungs | 9 | 17 | - | 8 | 246 |
| Livers | 43 | 73 | - | 33 | 36 |
| Fry | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Skin | - | 1 | - | 1 | 7 |
| Intestines | - | - | - | 1 | 26 |
| Leg | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Pluck | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| Hocks | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Stomach | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 |
| Shank | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Flank | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Feet | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Pork | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ribs | - | - | - | 1 | - |

## UNWHOLESOME FOOD CONDEMNED

Food found to be unfit for human consumption is set out in the following table. All was voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors at the time of inspection.

TABLE 8

FOOD CONDEMNED

| Type of Food | Tons | Cwts | Qrs | Lbs | Ozs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon | - | - | 2 | 11 | 2 |
| Cake Mixture | - | - | - | | 8 |
| Fish Frozen | - | - | 3 | [illegible] | 6 |
| Fruit Dried | - | - | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Fruit Tinned | - | [illegible] | 4 | 14 | 13½ |
| Ham Tinned | - | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Ice Cream | - | - | - | 3 | 8 |
| Jam | - | - | - | 13 | 0 |
| Meat and Offals | 1 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 6 |
| Meat Frozen | - | - | 2 | [illegible] | 0 |
| Meat Tinned | - | - | 2 | [illegible] | 9½ |
| Milk Tinned | - | - | - | [illegible] | 4 |
| Pastry Frozen | - | - | - | 9 | 7 |
| Peanuts | - | - | - | 6 | 7 |
| Pork (clod and shoulder) | - | - | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Pudding Tinned | - | - | - | 3 | 15 |
| Soup Tinned | - | - | - | 12 | 4½ |
| Tea | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Tomatoes Tinned | - | - | 1 | 14 | 5 |
| Vegetables Tinned | - | - | 5 | 11 | 1½ |

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Two new applications to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse were received.

22 renewals of existing licences were granted.

The slaughtermen continue to be informed of the necessity of obtaining a certificate required under the Firearms Act, 1937. A Captive Bolt Pistol for the use of a licenced slaughterman in cases of emergency is always available in the department.

# WATER

All dwellings are supplied with water by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. Mr. R. H. Taylor B.Sc. M.I.C.E., the Company's Engineer-in-Chief has kindly supplied the following information:-

(a) The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

(b) The supply to the Urban District Council of Cannock is derived from nine pumping stations, chlorination being practised at six of them.

During 1964, 151 samples were examined from the three pumping stations which have no treatment. Of these, 150 were free from all forms of coliform bacteria.

570 samples of chlorinated water were examined, 562 of which were free from all forms of coliform bacteria, as were 216 out of 220 samples of the raw water

253 samples of a supply of surface origin were examined, prior to treatment, and these gave an average coliform bacteria content of 19 per 100 ml.

Samples were also examined from:-

Gentleshaw Reservoir
Gentleshaw Pumping Station
Pye Green Tower
Pye Green Pumping Station
Cannock Depot
Heath Hayes

108 out of 110 samples from Gentleshaw Reservoir, and 29 out of 30 samples from Heath Hayes were free from coliform bacteria, as were 55 samples from Gentleshaw Pumping Station.

12 samples from Pye Green Pumping Station, 12 from Pye Green Tower and 12 from Cannock Depot were also free from coliform bacteria.

The average chemical results of the 12 samples from Cannock Depot for 1964 were:-

| | |
|---|---|
| pH | 7.4 |
| Expressed in parts per million | |
| Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$) | 97 |
| Chlorides (Cl) | 38 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N) | Trace |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen (N) | 0.047 |
| Oxidised Nitrogen (N) | 2.5 |
| Oxygen absorbed (3hr @ 20°C) | .50 |
| Temporary Hardness | 91. |
| Permanent Hardness | 84 |
| Total Hardness | 175 |
| Total Solids | 270 |
| Iron (Fe) | .02 |
| Manganese (Mn) | Nil |
| Calcium (Ca) | 52.6 |
| Magnesium (Mg) | 9.1 |
| Sulphate ($SO_4$) | 61.2 |
| Zinc (Zn) | Nil |
| Poisonous Metals (Cu and Pb) | Nil |

The content of naturally occurring flouride in the Seedy Mill water averaged .46 p.p.m.

cont./

Water continued

(c) The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, the 12 samples from Cannock Depot being free from any detectable quantities of lead.

(d) Chlorination is practised at most pumping stations chiefly as a precautionary measure. Emergency chlorination is performed in such cases as burst mains etc. and special staff and apparatus are available for this purpose. New mains are chlorinated and not brought into use until a sample of water from them is proved unsatisfactory.

(e) The number of houses supplied in Cannock Urban District are 14,461 all of which are supplied direct from the public main, there are no outside standpipes or communal taps in use in the district.

I regret I am unable to state the number of persons supplied but in calculations of this nature the Company use a figure of 3.24 persons per house.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Dairies and Milk Distributors | 82 |
| Purveyors of milk from other districts selling milk in this area. | 5 |
| Bakehouses | 8 |
| Slaughterhouses | 5 |
| Butchers' Shops | 38 |
| Meat Stalls | 5 |
| Mortuaries | 1 |
| Factories | 108 |
| Pet Animals shops | 11 |
| Rag Flock Premises | 4 |

## HOUSING ACTS

Housing work carried out under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts is set out on the following pages.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ... 398

(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose... ... 1137

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ... 235

(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose... ... 786

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 233

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 235

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ... ... 115

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-

(a) by owners ... ... 0

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied (Formal and Informal) ... ... 134

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) by owners ... ... 11

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ... ... 5

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... ... 4

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ... 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... 0

(e) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

Number of dwelling-houses closed under sub-section (1) 2

## UNFIT HOUSES

Number demolished:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Individual unfits ... ... ... | 41 |
| Clearance orders ... ... ... | 41 |
| Local Authority houses certified unfit ... ... | 2 |

### Clearance Areas Represented

St. Peter's Ward:

1 to 23 (inclusive) Albert Street, Hazel Slade. )
1 to 23 (inclusive) Cannock Wood Street, Hazel Slade. )
1 to 38 (inclusive) Chapel Street, Hazel Slade. )
1 to 41 (inclusive) Cross Street, Hazel Slade. )
1 to 15 (inclusive) Rugeley Road, Hazel Slade. )

150, 152, 154, 156 Wood Lane, Hednesford. )
20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 Forge Street, Hednesford. )

220 to 242 (even) Rugeley Road, Hednesford.

Three cottages, Hayfield Hill, Cannock Wood.

123, 125, 127, 129, 131 and 133 Littleworth Road, Hednesford.

St. Mark's Ward:

61, 63, 65, 67, 69 Blewitt Street, Hednesford.
65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 Hednesford Road, Pye Green.

St. Chad's Ward:

25 to 79 (odd) Platt Street, Hightown.
86 and 86A Bradford Street, Hightown.

St. John's Ward:

83 and 85 Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes.

## Houses Represented for Demolition Orders

St. Peter's Ward:

Brookhouse Farm, 17 Bradwell Lane, Cannock Wood.
Rose Cottage, Rugeley Road, Hazel Slade.
Court Bank Farm, Hayfield Hill, Cannock Wood.

St. Mark's Ward:

76 Heath Street, Hednesford.

St. Chad's Ward:

73A Platt Street, Hightown.

St. John's Ward:

Cottage B.C.N.220, Flintoffs Crossing, off Lower Road, Hednesford.

St. Paul's Ward:

"Lime House", Lichfield Road, Mill Green, Cannock.

## Houses represented for Closing Orders

St. Peter's Ward:

Ivy Cottage, Rugeley Road, Hazel Slade.

St. Mark's Ward:

80A Market Street, Hednesford.

## Local Authority Houses Certified Unfit

St. Mark's Ward:

128B, 128C Heath Street, Hednesford.

St. John's Ward:

13 Hawkes Green Lane, Cannock.

St. Luke's Ward:

2 and 4 Old Penkridge Road, Cannock.

## HOUSES DEMOLISHED

St. Peter's Ward:

90, 102 to 122 (even), 132, 144 to 150 (even), 208 to 220 (even), Littleworth Road, Hednesford.
45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 71 Forge Street, Hednesford.
"Sandhills", Cumberledge Hill, Cannock Wood.
491 Rawnsley Road, Hednesford.
5, 6 Seventh Avenue, Hazel Slade.
10 Second Avenue, Hazel Slade.
11, 14, 15 First Avenue, Hazel Slade.
37, 41, 55, 59, 67 Cannock Wood Street, Hazel Slade.
Brookhouse Farm, 17 Bradwell Lane, Cannock Wood.

St. Mark's Ward:

40, 40A, 42 Heath Street, Hednesford.

St. Chad's Ward:

20, 22 View Street, Hednesford.
31 Holly Street, Chadsmoor.
268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 320, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347 Cannock Road, Hightown.
77 Bradford Street, Hightown.

St. Aidan's Ward:

167 Old Fallow Road, Cannock.

St. John's Ward:

5 Hednesford Road, Heath Hayes.
6 Cannock Road, Heath Hayes.
166 Gorsemoor Road, Heath Hayes.

St. Luke's Ward:

132, 134 Hatherton Road, Cannock.
27, 29, 31, 33 St. John's Road, Cannock.
2 and 4 Old Penkridge Road, Cannock.
47, 49 Wolverhampton Road, Cannock.

St. Paul's Ward:

56 Walsall Road, Cannock.
3 and 5 Union Street, Bridgtown.
20 and 22 St. John's Road, Cannock.
"New Inn", Walsall Road, Cannock.
2, 4, 6, 8 Broad Street, Bridgtown.
Pear Tree Farm, Leacroft.
Wharf House, Leacroft.
214, 215 Top Locks, Canal Side, Leacroft.

## HOUSES ERECTED

| Private Enterprise | Local Authority |
|---|---|
| 279 | 317 |
| (89 bungalows, 171 houses, 19 flats) | (42 bungalows, 198 houses, 60 flats) |

## Nuisances and other Matters dealt with

| | |
|---|---|
| Foul drains, water closets, cesspools, sinks, urinals, ashpits | 43 |
| Accumulations of manure and other offensive matter | 3 |
| Defective water closets and drains | 67 |
| Dwelling-houses needing repair. | 134 |
| Dirty dwelling-houses | 2 |

## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

The number of complaints received by the Department in 1963 was 103

## NOTICES SERVED

| | |
|---|---|
| Informal | 134 |
| Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 | 5 |
| Statutory Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93 | 8 |

## RENT ACT

The following figures were submitted to the Ministry relating to applications for Certificates of Disrepair in 1964.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Number of application for certificates | 2 |
| 2. | Number of decisions not to issue certificates. | - |
| 3. | Number of decisions to issue certificates | 2 |
| | (a) in respect of some but not all defects | 1 |
| | (b) in respect of all defects | 1 |
| 4. | Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule. | - |
| 5. | Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule. | - |
| 6. | Number of certificates issued. | 2 |

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | Applications by landlords to Local Authority for Cancellation of Certificates. | 2 |
| 8. | Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates | 1 |
| 9. | Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections. | - |
| 10. | Certificates cancelled by Local Authority. | 1 |

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Under the Improvement Grant Scheme the Council approved 72 applications for Standard Grants and 4 for Discretionary Grants.

This Scheme has helped a few people, in the main Owner/occupiers, to obtain modern amenities e.g. bathroom hot water supply, internal sanitary accommodation, but the majority of people living in the older houses in the area are still without these facilities.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mr. E.L. Lomax, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, has provided the following information:-

Foul sewerage within the district is partly on the combined system and partly on the separate system. Since 1946 practically all development has been on the separate system. Sewerage schemes over the last few years have eliminated practically all the cesspits and generally the foul sewerage system may be considered adequate.

Surface water sewerage is generally adequate throughout the district and in common with foul sewerage, trouble is only experience when mining subsidence alters natural drainage or damages the sewers.

With the exception of Chestall House, the scout camp and four cottages which are served by the Chestall Works, the whole of the district's sewage, approximately two million gallons per day dry weather flow, is treated at the main Sewage Treatment Works located off Longford Rod, Cannock.

The Main Works utilises sedimentation tanks, bacterial filter beds, humus tanks, and sludge drying beds. A recirculation scheme is in continuous operation. An adjunct to the Main Sewage Works is the Grass Plot Effluent Treatment System. A scheme for further extensions and for slude disposal is being prepared.

## SHOPS ACT

The Council is the authority responsible for the enforcement of this Act in the urban area. As far as possible, visits under this Act are combined with those made under other Acts or Regulations.

Observations to ensure that the requirements of the Act relating to closing hours and weekly half holiday have been made regularly, and as will be seen from the following table, contraventions were found. This resulted in warning letters being sent by the Clerk of the Council to the offenders warning them that in the event of any further contravention summary proceedings would be instituted.

| Requirements | Contra-ventions | Informal notices served |
|---|---|---|
| Part 1 | | |
| Early Closing Days ... ... | 4 | 4 |
| General Closing Hours ... ... | Nil | Nil |
| Part 2 | | |
| Statutory half-holiday and meal times | Nil | Nil |
| Hours of employment of young persons | Nil | Nil |
| Arrangements for health and comfort of shop workers. ... | Nil | Nil |
| Part 4 | | |
| Sunday trading ... ... | 3 | 3 |

## HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

This Act, together with Regulations made in 1953, requires fireguards to be fitted to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters which are so designed that they are suitable for use in residential premises and are of such a type that, without a guard there is a likelihood of injury by burning.

A selection of appliances in stock or on sale at local shops were inspected and tested in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

## DUSTBINS

A Scheme under the Public Health Act is carried out for the provision and maintenance of dustbins. This scheme commenced in 1940 and has always been very popular and of immense value. An annual charge of 5/0d, recoverable with the General Rate, is made for each dustbin. By the end of 1964, 20,513 had been supplied including 1,137 in the last year, of which 799 were renewals.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
## RODENT CONTROL

The work of Rodent Control was continued throught the year by the Rodent Operator under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors. A free service is provided for private houses.

Complaints were received from 375 premises and after investigations appropriate action taken. Further infestations were discovered during routine surveys and suitably dealt with.

The baiting and poisoning of the sewers in this district continued, together with regular treatment of tips and like places as necessary.

### 1. Surface Disinfestation

The first table shows the properties inspected as a result of (1) Notification; (2) Survey; and (3) visits to premises primarily for some other purpose.

| | Type of Property | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Authority | Dwelling Houses | Agricultural | All other inc. business premises | Total |
| 11 | 587 | 1 | 145 | 744 |

The second table indicates the properties found to be infested with rats or mice and subsequently treated. All were classed as minor infestations.

| Local Authority | Dwellings Houses | Agricultural | All other inc.business premises | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 424 | 1 | 119 | 557 |

### 2. Treatment of Sewers

1st treatment - 24th January to 28th January, 1964.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of manholes in foul and connected systems | 2000 (approx) |
| Number of manholes baited | 48 |
| Number of manholes showing pre-bait take | 11 |
| Scheme of baiting used | 1st,4th and 8th days |
| Bait and Poison used | Oatmeal and Warfarin |

2nd Treatment - 24th June, to 28th June, 1964

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of manholes in foul and connected systems | 2000 (approx) |
| Number of manholes baited | 205 |
| Number of manholes showing pre-bait take | 14 |
| Scheme of baiting used | 1st,4th and 8th days |
| Bait and Poison used | Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide |

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

| Section 133 | | | Section 134 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nature of Work (1) | No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council. (3) | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (4) | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises. (5) | Notices served. (6) | Prosecutions. (7) |
| Furniture and upholstery | 7 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Council's two residential caravan sites, providing standings for 44 dwellings, have been full y occupied throughout this year, with always a waiting list of applicants. A site for 32 caravans is situated at Cannock and one for 12 at Pye Green. At these sites, all dwellings have their own water closet; electricity is laid on, individual taps, sinks are provided and drainage is to the sewer.

One private site is licensed, providing standsings for afurther 21 caravans, this site too has facilities similar to those on the Council's sites.

## INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Work in connection with the recording of atmospheric pollution has continued throughout the year. One combined Smoke Filter and Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus have been in use in the town centre all through the year, and a second apparatus, about a mile from the town, was brought into operation in September.

Every effort was made to secure the abatement or reduction of smoke, and similar emissions.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health.

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of Inspection (3) | Written Notices (4) | Occupier prosecut. (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (iii) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 5 | 5 | 1 | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. | 120 | 87 | 4 | - |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 125 | 92 | 5 | - |

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

| Particulars (1) | Number of cases in which defects were found: Remidied (2) | Found (3) | Refferred: To H.M. Inspec. (4) | By H.M. Inspec. (5) | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Want of Cleanliness (S.1) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 11 | 11 | - | 3 | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 12 | 12 | - | 3 | - |

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of infectious diseases or suspected cases were investigated during the year by the Public Health Inspectors.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever | 6 |
| Sonnei Dysentery | 45 |
| Food Poisoning | 48 |
| Paratyphoid 'B' | 1 |
| | 100 |

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Eleven Licences were granted for the keeping of Pet Shops

All licences were granted subject to conditions which ensure the objects of the Act being observed.

This Act applies to all premises, including private houses, where the selling of animals as pets is carried on as a business.

## THE GAME ACT, 1831

Two licences were granted to enable shopkeepers to retail game.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Circular No. 1/64 from the Ministry of Health asks that the Annual Report includes information on Registered Common Lodging Houses in the District - there are no such premises in the Urban Area.